

Mar. 22.  
**LESS FISH AT  
T WHARF TODAY**

**But Prices Have Not Recovered From Yesterday's Glut.**

There are as many arrivals at T wharf today as there were yesterday, but while Monday's fleet boasted of nearly 1,400,000 pounds, the 30 vessels in this morning can boast of but little over a half a million pounds. At this time, this approach to the two million pound mark in the first two mornings of the week has knocked all semblance of anything like good prices right off the list. Of the off-shore crafts, five of which are in, some will lay over until tomorrow hoping for a little raise on haddock.

Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, Capt. William H. Goodwin, has a somewhat unusual trip. She is from LaHave bank and beside 100,000 pounds of cod and haddock, a big trip in itself, also has 8000 pounds of halibut. She will get a stock of about \$2000 even on this dull market. Of the other off-shore trips, sch. Manhasset has 85,000 pounds and schs. Rebecca and Joseph H. Cromwell 60,000 pounds each. Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin L. Welch, has 90,000 pounds of cod and haddock and will lay over for tomorrow's market.

There are 13 of the market boats in and their catches range from 4000 to 20,000 pounds, sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan having the latter amount. Schs. Sadie M. Nunan, Valentina, Elva L. Spurling and Rose Standish have good catches.

The bay netting fleet stormed the wharf in full force this morning, a dozen of them being in with fares from 1500 to 3600 pounds each, all cod of the gilt edge brand.

Some off-shore haddock sold at \$1 and \$1.10 and some large cod at \$2 with market cod at \$1.25. Shore haddock were quoted at \$2 to \$2.65, large shore cod at \$3 to \$3.25 and shore market cod at \$1.75 and \$2. Pollock went for \$2 and \$2.50, cusk \$1.60 and hake from \$2 to \$3.

The receipts in detail are:

**Boston Arrivals.**

Sch. Mary Edith, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.  
Sch. Motor, 7000 haddock, 500 cod.  
Sch. Esther Gray, 5000 haddock, 1200 cod.  
Sch. Rose Standish, 8000 haddock, 3,400 cod, 2000 hake, 3000 cusk.  
Sch. Hobo, 2500 cod.  
Sch. Rara Avis, 1500 cod.  
Sch. Cherokee, 2500 cod.  
Sch. George H. Lybee, 7000 haddock, 3000 cod.  
Sch. Maxwell, 1000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
Sch. Joseph H. Cromwell, 30,000 haddock, 32,000 cod.  
Sch. Valentina, 15,000 fresh fish.  
Sch. Maud F. Silva, 12,000 haddock, 500 cod.  
Sch. Robert and Carr.  
Sloop W. H. Clements, 2000 cod.  
Sch. Rebecca, 25,000 haddock, 35,000 cod.  
Sch. Thomas A. Cromwell, 70,000 haddock, 30,000 cod, 8000 halibut.  
Sch. Rita A. Viator, 7000 haddock, 200 cod.  
Sch. Manhasset, 40,000 haddock, 45,000 cod.  
Sch. Sadie M. Nunan, 17,000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.  
Sch. Elizabeth W. Nunan, 15,000 haddock, 2000 cod, 2500 hake.  
Sch. Gladys and Nellie, 10,000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
Sch. Lucania, 50,000 haddock, 40,000 cod.  
Sch. Elva L. Spurling, 12,000 haddock, 1500 cod, 1000 pollock.  
Sch. Sarah, 2500 cod.  
Sch. Wodan, 2000 cod.  
Sch. Margaret, 2500 cod.  
Sch. Reliance, 3500 cod.  
Sloop On Time, 2500 cod.  
Sch. Mabelle E. Leavitt, 3500 cod.  
Sch. Diana, 1500 cod.  
Sch. N. A. Rowe, 3600 cod.  
Off-shore haddock, \$1 to \$1.10 per cwt.; off-shore large cod, \$2; off-shore market cod, \$1.25; shore haddock, \$2 to \$2.65; shore large cod, \$3 to \$3.25; shore market cod, \$1.75 to \$2; hake, \$2 to \$3; pollock, \$2 to \$2.50; cusk, \$1.60.

**First Flounders.**

The first flounders of the season, caught with hook and line, were landed at Angelsea, N. J., last week by Capt. Martin Hilton, of the power boat Martindale. Capt. Hilton says that the cod that have been running from 10 to 20 miles out, are now to be found within six or seven miles of shore.

Mar. 22.  
**Preparing for Menhaden Fishing.**  
Menhaden fishing steamers are now being put in shape for the spring fishing. Manager Delaney is now at Tiverton, R. I., superintending the work. New screw presses are being installed in the fish factories at Lewes, Del.

**Will Sail on Dory Handline Trip.**  
Sch. J. J. Flaherty, Capt. Fred LeBlanc, will sail today on a dory handline salt codfishing trip, being the second of the fleet to sail thus far this season.

**Fish Heads for Glue.**  
Seven hundred barrels of fish heads will be taken to Vinal Haven today from Boston by the steamer Massasoit. The fish heads will be boiled and made into glue. Other shipments will follow.

Mar. 22.  
**Portland Arrivals.**  
Beside the halibut sch. Marjie Turner the only arrivals at Portland Saturday and Sunday were schs. Hockmock, Mary A. Osier, A. P. Parkhurst and Almeida, with no fish.

**Ice Leaving Bay of Islands.**  
Advices received here yesterday from Bay of Islands, N. F., state that the ice is rapidly going out of the arms and bay.

Mar. 22.  
**Frozen Herring Cargo.**  
Sch. Frank H. Adams arrived from St. Jacques, Fortune Bay, N. F., at Lunenburg, N. S., on Monday week, with a cargo of frozen herring.  
**Halibut Fare Stocked \$2600.**  
Sch. Massachusetts, Capt. John J. Carroll, stocked \$2600 on her halibut fare, landed here yesterday.

Mar. 22.  
**SPLITTERS GET  
COD FROM BOSTON**  
**General Fish Receipts Light  
at This Port.**

Three nice lots of fresh codfish in as many vessels came down from Boston yesterday afternoon for the splitters and two of the little shore boats landed some gilt-edge stock at the Fort. During the night sch. Monitor came up from Portland with her fine fare of fresh halibut. Outside of these there is little doing in the arrival line.

Sch. Hortense brought down 50,000 pounds, mostly all cod, from Boston for George Perkins & Son and schs. Clara G. Silva and Mary DeCosta, brought down between 80,000 and 90,000 pounds each for the Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co. These fares were about all codfish and the market was so dull on off-shores at T wharf yesterday that these two vessels did not even take their hatch- es off, but brought their entire trips to this port.

At the Fort sch. Gracie had 2500 pounds of new cod and sloop Petrel had 2000 pounds of the same kind of goods.

The halibut trip of the Monitor will go on the market this morning. The arrivals and receipts in detail are as follows:

**Today's Arrivals and Receipts.**  
Sch. Monitor, via Portland, 45,000 lbs. halibut, 3000 lbs. salt cod, 1500 lbs. flitchted halibut.  
Sch. Clara G. Silva, via Boston, 90,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Mary DeCosta, via Boston, 80,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Hortense, via Boston, 50,000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Quoddy, shore, 9000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Steamer Nomad, shore, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.  
Sch. Buema, shore.  
Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.  
Sch. Lillian, shore.  
Sch. Little Fanny, shore.  
Sch. Gracie, shore, 2500 lbs. fresh cod.  
Sloop Petrel, shore, 2000 lbs. fresh cod.  
Sch. Blanche F. Irving, shore.  
Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.  
Sch. Edith Silveira, shore.  
Sch. Washakie, shore.  
Sch. J. J. Flaherty, dory handlining.  
Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.  
Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.

Mar. 22.  
**Vessels Sailed.**  
Sch. Cavalier, halibuting.  
**Today's Fish Market.**  
Bank halibut, 10c per lb. for white, and 8c for gray.  
Georges halibut, 10c per lb. for white and 8c for gray.  
Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.  
Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.  
Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.  
Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.  
Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.  
Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.  
Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium and 50c for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, round, 65 cts.; dressed, 70 cts.

**MAY LEAD FLEET.**  
**Sch. Monarch Taking Ice for Southern Mackerel Trip.**  
Sch. Monarch, Capt. John Matheson, is taking ice today for her southern mackerel seining trip. It looks as though she would be the first of the fleet to sail.

**Fishing Fleet Movements.**  
Sch. Hazel R. Hines was at Sandy Point, N. S., recently.  
Schs. Bohemia and Theodore Roosevelt were at Halifax, N. S., recently.  
Capt. William Clark is fitting sch. Harry A. Nickerson for dory handlining.  
Capt. Thomas Benham is fitting sch. Athlete for dory handlining.

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**Fishing Fleet Movements.**  
Sch. Lucania, Capt. Martin L. Welch, which is taking out her fresh fish fare at Boston today, will now haul out of haddocking and fit for south mackerel seining.  
Capt. Minot Blades will command sch. Rob Roy in the haddock fishery.  
Capt. Joshua W. Stanley is making a haddock trip in his sch. Lizzie M. Stanley and on her return Capt. George Nelson will take command as Capt. Stanley will go south seining in some other craft. Capt. Nelson will probably make a shack trip to Cape North and then go dory handlining.  
Sch. Lucinda I. Lowell was at Halifax, N. S., Saturday and cleared.  
Sch. Vanessa, Capt. Val O'Neil, is at this port to change over from winter haddocking to fresh halibuting. She was towed down by tug Harry Preston.

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**Large Halibut Stock.**  
Sch. Monitor Capt. John McKay, stocked \$4055 as the result of her recent fine fresh halibut trip, the crew sharing \$98.68.  
Sch. Dictator, Capt. Fred Thompson, stocked \$2400 on her two weeks' halibut trip, landed at Portland recently, the crew sharing \$59 clear.

**Fishing Company Incorporated.**  
The Dartmouth Steam Fishing and Curing Co. was incorporated in Halifax, July 3, 1909, capital \$30,000. One of its expressed objects is to carry on "a steam fishing and trawling business, etc."

**Rips Fleet Will Soon Fit.**  
Some of the Rips or "drift" codfishing fleet will soon begin to fit out. The indications are that the "banner" fleet will be about the same size as usual and the "shoemakers" are soon due to be putting in appearance.

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**Lunenburg, N. S., Fish Notes.**  
A new schooner called the Assurance, was launched from the shipyard of J. Norman Rafuse, at Conquerall Bank last week. She will be commanded by Capt. Lanneck Knock, of Lower Rose Bay, and will be used for the banks fisheries.  
The new schooner Percival Parks was launched at Riverport this week. She will be commanded by Capt. Simon Parks.  
Schooner Palatia, Silver, baited Wednesday night and will sail for the banks Thursday afternoon.  
Schooner Hawanee, Cook, sailed for LaHave Tuesday morning. She was fitted for the banks.



March 23.

# FISHERIES CONTROVERSY COMING BEFORE THE HAGUE.

## Newfoundland Herring Fishery a Chief Bone of Contention.

### Seven Questions to Be Submitted For Adjudication.

While the world wags on, taking no particular notice of the matter, there is being fought, in various lawyer-studies on both sides of the water, a bloodless battle over a contention that in other days might have involved two great nations in war.

It is the modern way of settling a vexed question that has "riled" the feelings of the United States and Great Britain at various times for nearly a century past—the rights of each in the Newfoundland fisheries.

Money and human life have been sacrificed before now in the settlement of points less important in international relations than this.

In the 20th century enlightened nations submit such quarrels to arbitration, before the permanent court at The Hague, which was formed for no other purpose than to deal with them.

Each side is satisfied that the case will be fairly decided on its merits. There is not even a flutter of anxiety expressed on either side as to the outcome. The work of preparation goes silently on, but thoroughly on both sides, and the public hears but very little about it, which is also in accordance with modern methods in settling international disputes.

Such grave matters take a deliberate and dignified course, but run on a regular schedule, nevertheless; and according to that schedule the time is not far off when the Newfoundland case will be before The Hague court, and the work that is now being done by both sides will form the basis of the judges' decision.

Meanwhile the lay citizens, especially members of the maritime community of the New England coast, know that the American case is in eminently able hands.

New England has a representative among the counsel handling it in the person of Samuel J. Elder, one of Boston's best known and most active lawyers. He ranks as one of the senior counsel.

The country's case is under the direction of Chandler P. Anderson of New York, as the government's agent. Leading counsel is Hon. Elihu Root, who was secretary of state when the case was submitted to the court, and, therefore, has a strong personal interest in it.

The other counsel are ex-Senator George Turner of the state of Washington, Dr. James Brown Scott, solicitor of the state department; Charles R. Warren of Detroit and Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y. All have had experience in international cases. Messrs. Lansing and Warren served as negotiators on the Bering sea fur seal case in 1897.

#### Case Goes to The Hague by Mutual Agreement.

The fisheries case goes to The Hague court by mutual agreement, reached in March, 1909, by the two governments concerned. This court exists under the agreement of the powers which had representatives at the peace convention held at The Hague in October, 1907. By agreement, each country named four permanent representatives to the court, to serve as judges, whose services could be requisitioned when needed.

The judges for each case are picked, as required, either by agreement or by the action of friendly powers. In this instance they were chosen by agreement. The president of the court and umpire is Dr. Heinrich Lammasch of Austria, the other members being Jonker A. F. Lohman of the Netherlands, Dr. Luis M. Drago of Argentina, Judge George Gray of Delaware on behalf of the United States and Chief Justice Sir Charles Fitzpatrick of the supreme court of Canada.

The understanding between Great Britain and the United States that makes this agreeable arrangement possible for disposing of an old dispute dates from only two years ago, when the two countries agreed on a general arbitration treaty, under the terms of which they were to refer all questions with certain specific exceptions to The Hague tribunal for settlement.

This case, one of the most important in the relations of the two nations in the last century, is the first one to come before the court under this treaty.

#### Troubles Date From the Treaty of 1818.

The so-called North Atlantic fisheries controversy dates from the treaty of Oct. 20, 1818, the language of which was construed differently by each side.

The treaty of peace which terminated the war of 1812-15, contained no provisions relating to the fisheries. The American claim on this point was that the fisheries were still subject to the terms of the peace treaty of 1783; that the fisheries had been part of the partition of the North American continent, and stood the same as the boundary, permanently and unaffected by war.

Great Britain claimed that the war of 1812-15 had terminated the earlier treaty, and began making seizures of American fishing vessels.

The treaty of 1818 was entered on to settle the matter, by granting the United States certain rights on parts

of the southern, western and northern coasts of Newfoundland, at the Magdalen islands, and on the Labrador coast.

Various controversies arose under this treaty, which were temporarily disposed of from time to time.

In 1858 a new treaty was made, which covered the matter for 12 years. In 1872 it was similarly settled for 12 years more. At the expiration of this treaty began a period of negotiations that resulted in nothing in the way of settlement. Three treaties were made that failed of ratification, known respectively as the Chamberlain-Bayard, the Blaine-Bond and the Bond-Hay treaties.

Since 1888 the fisheries have been conducted under various "modus," or temporary international agreements. These have not proven satisfactory to either party, and at times have given rise to serious irritation on both sides.

In the years of dispute over the fisheries, two words in the treaty of 1818 have been the chief bone of contention. They are "in common." The treaty specified that on the parts of the coasts named, the citizens of the United States were to have privileges "in common with the subjects of his Britannic majesty."

The Newfoundland construction of these words made Americans fishing on their coasts amenable to local laws and regulations. The American contention was the opposite. This was the pith of the situation, which has had many ramifications.

In their agreement to submit the question to arbitration, Great Britain and the United States summed up the case to be settled by The Hague tribunal in seven questions. These seven questions, on which the case rests for both sides, are as follows:

1. Whether either Great Britain or Newfoundland has the right to regulate the North Atlantic fisheries without the consent of the United States.
2. Whether Americans have the right to employ foreign fisheries on their vessels when on the treaty coasts.
3. Whether American vessels must pay light, harbor and other duties when fishing on the treaty coast.
4. Whether American vessels seeking shelter or making repairs on non-treaty coasts under permission of treaty, may be required to pay light, harbor and other dues.

5. Concerning the headland theory, whether three marine miles within which Americans cannot fish on non-treaty coasts are to be measured from shore, or from a line drawn across the mouths of bays.

6. Whether Americans have a right to fish in bays of the coast of Newfoundland and the Magdalen islands.

7. Whether American fishing vessels can trade on treaty coasts if they have licenses to touch and trade.

#### Each Side Has Submitted Its Case to the Other.

Owing to the rules of procedure under which the case is being prepared for the court it will have been tried, in effect before the judges hear a word of it.

Both sides have been at work nearly a year. Contrary to common court practice, each side submits its case to the other side with a list of all the documents it relies on to prove its contentions. This is done at certain stages, by agreement.

This guards against any possibility of surprise when counsel come into court, for each side will have gone to the bottom of the other's case in advance.

The documents comprising the American case were delivered to the British counsel at London on October 4 last. Simultaneously the British case was delivered to the American counsel.

Owing to the widely separated parts of the country from which the American counsel come, they held various conferences during the winter at Washington for discussion of the case and the assignment of work to be done on it.

Each member of the counsel received a copy of the British case, neatly printed, and bound in book form, in substantial leather binding.

This was carefully studied, while the British counsel was at the same time studying the American case.

On February 21 last there was another exchange of documents, covering the counter-case of both sides, with appendices.

These documents exchanged, counsel on both sides are preparing their arguments, which will be exchanged May 16. The date set for the opening of the court is June 1. The proceedings, by agreement, are to be, like the papers, in English.

How long the court will sit is problematical, but the time taken in previous arbitration cases would indicate that the counsel and judges will be prepared to spend the summer at the Dutch capital.

#### New England Has Leading Interest in the Outcome.

In the decision which the court will reach and which may be expected next fall New England has a direct financial interest of considerable magnitude.

Counsel for the American interests have availed themselves of the knowledge of the Newfoundland situation of New England men engaged in the fishing business and have received some practical suggestions of value, which have been embodied in the American case, either wholly or in part.

Gloucester has had a greater interest at stake in the decision than any other community owing to the importance of its herring fishery, which has been developed in the last 20 years and depends on Newfoundland as its source of supply.



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# MACKEREL SCHOOLING OUT SOUTH

## Reported Off Cape Lookout and South of Cape Hatteras.

### Fish Sighted by Former Fisherman on Coasting Craft.

Mackerel have really made their spring appearance along the coast, to the southward of Cape Hatteras and today they are schooling off Cape Lookout, about 75 miles to the southward of Hatteras Inlet, on the North Carolina coast. By this it will be seen that although the fish are still quite well to the southward as yet, still they have showed up and are on the way north.

The above news is contained in a

special dispatch to the Times this forenoon. The dispatch also states that today the weather off Cape Hatteras is fine and the sea smooth.

As if to confirm the above the Times received a telegram this morning from Cheseboro Bros. of Fulton Market, stating that a man who was one of the crew of sch. Marguerite Haskins of this port out south two springs ago, and is now mate of a craft which arrived at New York yesterday, reported that on March 16, last Wednesday, when 15 miles southeast by south of Cape Lookout, the craft sailed through large schools of mackerel.

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#### WILL REMAIN AT ANACORTES.

Robinson Fisheries Co. Will Build Larger and Better Plant.

"Anacortes will not lose the Robinson Fisheries and a bigger and better plant will be under course of erection within a few months and completed and equipped in time to receive the cargoes of the codfishing schooners on their return from Bering Sea next autumn. W. F. Robinson positively denied any intention of moving the plant to Tacoma as rumored, following the sale of the building and dock now occupied by the company to Barth & Armstrong.

"Mr. Robinson says the question of erecting another plant is now being considered by his Seattle associates, and that the plant will be constructed close to the glue plant, where the Fisheries company now owns 1000 feet of waterfront.

"The codfishing fleet will be dispatched to the north from Anacortes as usual next spring.

"The present building will be utilized as a grain and produce warehouse by Barth & Armstrong, in connection with the creamery and cannery business. The building, dock and waterfront property was purchased of the fisheries company for \$35,000."—Pacific Fisherman.

#### Southern Fisheries Notes.

A piece of ambergris was found by John Caloy, a pilot, near Fort McRae, Fla., a short time ago. It is said to be valued at \$2000. Ambergris is usually found on the East Indian coast.

Power propulsion of fishing vessels has become popular among Pensacola, Fla., shippers. Sch. Lucy H. has been equipped with an engine. The smack Wallace McDonald, of the Saunders fleet, has also had an engine installed.

The Warren Fish Co., of Pensacola, Fla., have contracted for a new vessel for snapper fishing, similar to the Chicopee. The dimensions are 75 by 21 by 8 feet. This makes seven vessels they have built in Florida, making a fleet of 14 sail.

The Florida Fish and Produce Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., distributed 15 barrels of herring among the poor last week. The fish were received, and, as there was no market for them, the company decided it was much better to give the fish away than have it spoil.

A number of herring have been caught in the locks at Delaware City, Del., and the seiners have also taken some fish, which have sold at 50 cents per dozen for the first caught and are now bringing 35 to 40 cents. As soon as the fish become more plentiful they will sell at \$1 per hundred.

The Mexican courts have released the fishing smack Caldwell H. Colt, owned by the Warren Fish Co., of Pensacola, Fla. The vessel was seized some months ago, while making temporary repairs. It was claimed at the time by officials of the Mexican government that the vessel was poaching in Mexican waters. Capt. McDonald has gone to Mexico to bring the smack back to Pensacola.

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Everything points to a successful fishing season in Texan waters this year. Spanish mackerel are being taken in large quantities. On March 6 the fishing sch. Dorothy of the Gulf fisheries fleet arrived into port with a cargo of 15,000 pounds of red snappers, all of which were taken on a trip lasting but 11 days and were from the vicinity of Heald Bank.

All of Tampa's fleet report poor catches. The fishermen say they never saw the fish more plentiful, but couldn't get them to take the hook. Capt. Johnson of the Telegram brought the banner load, 12,000 lbs. of snappers and 5000 lbs. of groupers. He says that unusually strong currents in the gulf made fishing hard and unsuccessful on the last trip to Saraseta. Ed Haines and Wade Rigbey made a fine catch of mackerel on the night of the 12th, 2100 lbs., netting them \$105.

The wholesale dealers at Palatka, Fla., have had only a fair season. December was not as good as a year ago; January and February about the same; March not poor.

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## NO CALL FOR OFFSHORE FISH.

### But Shore Fares Found Sale at T Wharf.

There is nothing doing on off-shore stock at T wharf today. Some haddock sold for \$1 and less and there are no sales of cod. The market boats fared better, for haddock from them fetched \$2.50 to \$2.75 and large cod \$3. A 4000 pound lot of halibut sold at 13 cents per pound, hake at \$3 and pollock \$2. Later inshore haddock went to \$1.50.

There are but two off-shores in, schs. Regina and Ethel B. Penney, the rest of the 16 arrivals being market boats with from 5000 to 28,000 pounds. Schs. Mary E. Cooney and Jessie Costa each have this latter amount and will profit well as will schs. Victor and Ethan with 23,000 Rose Cabral with 18,000 and M. Madeleine with 14,000 pounds.

The receipts in detail are:

#### Boston Arrivals.

Sch. Regina, 55,000 haddock, 25,000 cod, 2000 cusk, 2000 pollock, 3000 halibut.

Sch. Teresa and Alice.

Sch. Mary Edith, 2000 haddock, 1000 cod, 1000 hake.

Sch. Pontiac, 15,000 haddock, 5000 cod.

Sch. Florida, 1200 haddock, 1500 cod, 5000 pollock.

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Sch. Dixie, 2500 haddock, 1600 cod, 1000 pollock.  
Sch. Mary E. Cooney, 25,000 haddock, 3000 cod.  
Sch. Aetor, 6000 haddock, 2000 cod.  
Sch. M. Madeleine, 3000 haddock, 11,000 cod.  
Sch. Catherine D. Enos, 5000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
Sch. Jessie Costa, 22,000 haddock, 4000 cod, 2000 pollock.  
Sch. Ethel B. Penney, 34,000 haddock, 16,000 cod.  
Sch. Rose Cabral, 12,000 haddock, 3600 cod, 2500 pollock.  
Sch. Warren M. Goodspeed, 8000 haddock, 3000 cod, 1000 pollock.  
Sch. Victor and Ethan, 20,000 haddock, 3000 cod.  
Sch. Genesta, 12,000 haddock, 1000 cod.  
Off shore haddock, \$1 per cwt.; off shore large cod and market cod, no sales; shore haddock, \$2.50 to \$2.75; shore large cod, \$3; shore market cod, \$2; hake, \$3; pollock, \$2; halibut, 13 cts. per lb.

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## SEINERS AND DORY HANDLINERS

### Many Vessels Busy Fitting Out This Week.

All the shore boats have gone out this morning and arrivals are confined to one Georges handliner, sch. Etta Mildred, with a nice fare of fresh and salt cod and a few thousands of halibut.

This is "fitting out" week all right, for at about every wharf in the harbor are from one to a half dozen vessels bending sails, taking on supplies, painting, scraping down, etc., some going south seining, others tagged for dory handlining, etc.

The wind is northeast this morning, but not heavy, so the shore boats may get a set if it does not breeze up outside.

#### Today's Arrivals and Receipts.

Sch. Etta Mildred, Georges, 15,000 lbs. fresh cod, 15,000 lbs. salt cod, 4000 lbs. halibut.

Sch. Thomas S. Gorton, via Boston.

Sch. Rita A. Veator, via Boston.

Sch. Priscilla, shore.

Sch. Slade Gorton, via Portland.

Sch. Vanessa, via Boston.

Sch. Priscilla, shore, 5000 lbs. fresh fish.

Sch. Marjorie Turner, via Portland.

#### Vessels Sailed.

Sch. Belbina P. Domingoes, haddocking.

Sch. J. J. Flaherty, dory handlining.

Sch. Ida S. Brooks, shore.

Sch. Annie and Jennie, shore.

Sch. Blanche F. Irving, shore.

Sch. Edith Silveira, shore.

Sch. Flora J. Sears, shore.

Sch. Helen B. Thomas, shore.

Sch. Buema, shore.

Steamer Quoddy, shore.

Steamer Nomad, shore.

#### Today's Fish Market.

Bank halibut, 10c per lb. for white, and 8c for gray.

Georges halibut, 10c per lb. for white and 8c for gray.

Large halibut cod, \$3 per cwt.; medium cod, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Trawl salt Georges cod, large, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.

Large salt handline Georges cod, \$3.50; mediums, \$3.00.

Trawl bank cod, large, \$3 per cwt.; medium, \$2.75; snappers, \$1.50.

Salt cusk, large, \$2.50 per cwt.; medium, \$2; snappers, \$1.

Salt pollock, \$1.25 per cwt.; salt haddock, \$1.25; salt hake, \$1.25.

Splitting prices for fresh fish, Western cod, large \$2 per cwt.; medium do., \$1.65; Eastern cod, large, \$1.60; medium cod, \$1.40; cusk, \$1.60 for large, \$1.20 for medium; and 50c for snappers; haddock, 80 cts.; hake, 90 cts.; pollock, round, 65 cts.; dressed, 70 cts.

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#### Southern Mackerel Trip.

Capt. Douglass McLean is fitting sch. Pinta for south mackerel seining. Sch. Monarch will probably sail south seining tomorrow.

Schs. Clintonia and Aloha have taken ice for their southern mackerel seining trips. The latter will get away Saturday.